

DEATH OF COL. JOHN J. MCCOOK

LAST OF THE "TRIBE OF DAN" OF THE FIGHTING MCCOOKS.

Passes Away at His Summer Home in Rumson, N. J., of Heart Disease—Enlisted in the Civil War When a College Boy—His Military and Civil Life Record

Col. John J. McCook died yesterday at his summer home at Rumson, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year. Heart disease, following an attack of pneumonia from which it was believed that he was recovering, was the cause of death.

Col. McCook attended church in Sea-bright two weeks ago yesterday. This was the first time that he had been out since he was taken ill with pneumonia. Eight days ago his condition became worse and his physicians, Drs. Ward, Kimball and McKenzie, were with him most of the time since then. At his bedside when he died at 1:05 yesterday afternoon was his wife, Janet McCook, and his four daughters, Mrs. Susan McCook Jay, his daughter, Mrs. Augustus Jay, the American diplomatic agent at Cairo; Mrs. Caroline McCook Morgan, wife of John Junius Morgan of London, and the Misses Martha and Harriet McCook. A fifth daughter, Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman, who was Janet McCook, died two years ago.

The funeral will be held at the Seabright Presbyterian Chapel to-morrow morning at 11:45. There are to be no pallbearers. The interment will be at the Princeton cemetery in the plot of the Alexanders. Charles B. Alexander, Col. McCook's brother-in-law, who announced the funeral arrangements yesterday at his home, 4 West Fifty-eighth street, said that at this time no estimate of Col. McCook's estate could be made. Assisting Mr. Alexander yesterday was E. C. Ellis, who has been Col. McCook's private secretary for many years. He has been with Col. McCook thirty-five years.

Col. McCook was the youngest of the Fighting McCooks. He was 18 years old, a student at Kenyon College in Ohio, when he walked out of the classroom to enlist. A little more than three years later he came back and picked up his academic work as a brevetted colonel. His father had gone to fight too. So had his eight older brothers and his five cousins. At one time or another through the war they were all officers, these fighters of the Ohio family of two branches, except one lad, who as a private fell in the first battle of Bull Run.

The first John James McCook, the third son of Col. McCook's father's family, was in the navy. He died as a midshipman at sea in 1842 and three years later—on May 25, 1845—when Col. McCook was born, he received the death knell. The first McCook in the United States was George McCook, of Irish and Scottish blood, who took refuge in America because of his activities in the Irish revolutionary movement. His two sons were the fathers of the fighting branches of the family in this country. Daniel McCook, Col. McCook's father, was the head of the "tribe of Dan," as they were called to distinguish them from the other brother's sons, "the tribe of John."

The tribe of Dan was living at Carrollton, Ohio, when Col. McCook was born. Their father, a native of Canonsburg, Pa., had been educated at Jefferson College, but he sent his youngest son to Kenyon. Then came the war. Daniel McCook was 63 years old but he was commissioned a major in an Ohio regiment. He was killed at Bull Run on the island in that State in 1863 when he was commanding a part of the force that opposed a raid of Morgan's guerrillas. The other brother, Dr. John McCook, went to the front as a volunteer surgeon. Of his sons Major-General Edward M. McCook served in the Tennessee and Georgia campaigns and was afterward United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands and Governor of the Territory of Colorado; Gen. Anson G. McCook, who saw service in the Army of the Cumberland and in the Atlanta campaign, was a member of Congress from New York from 1877 to 1883, secretary of the United States Senate from 1888 to 1892 and City Chamberlain of New York in 1897; the Rev. Henry C. McCook, a chaplain in the army and a scientist of considerable distinction; Frederick S. McCook, a naval officer, and the Rev. John James McCook, a lieutenant in the civil war and afterward a professor at Trinity College.

Anson G., the Rev. Henry C. and the Rev. John J. McCook are still living. The sons of Daniel were Latimer A. McCook, a surgeon in John A. Logan's Illinois regiment; George W. McCook, who served in the Mexican war, organized several Ohio regiments in the civil war and was Attorney-General of the State of Ohio; Midshipman John J. McCook; Robert L. McCook, who became a brigadier-general and was killed in the war; Alexander McDowell McCook, a graduate of West Point with the class of 1852, who became a major-general; Daniel McCook, who was colonel of an Ohio regiment, commanded a brigade in the Army of the Cumberland and was killed at Kenesaw Mountain in 1864; Edwin S. McCook, who became a brigadier-general and major-general and served in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns; Charles M. McCook, the boy who was killed at Bull Run, and Col. McCook, who was the last surviving member of the branch of his family.

When Col. McCook put away his books and went to fight he joined the Fifty-second Ohio Infantry. He enlisted on August 12, 1862. He was a lieutenant at 17 and a captain at 18. His first commission placed him in the Sixth Cavalry in 1862 and when he became a captain a year later he was made an aide-de-camp. His service took him through the campaigns of Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Chickamauga with the western armies and he was with Grant in the Army of the Potomac.

"This boy soldier," a friend once said of his military career, "showed at every step of his military career the splendid dash of an enthusiast and the iron courage of a veteran. His comrades praise him without stint."

At the battle of Shady Grove he was severely wounded in May, 1863, but in 1864 he served through the war. When the fighting was over he went back to Kenyon and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1866. He then went to the Harvard law school and after a course there three years later, at the time taking an A. M. from Kenyon, he moved upon the Harvard course. He was at the law school in New York in 1870 and entered the office of Messrs. & Green, the firm of which he was a partner for many years. He has since practiced law in a number of degrees with corporations. He was counsel for the Equitable Life, and was also a director, and his name is on the company's building at 125 Broadway.

After receiving the A. M. from Kenyon he received for the Atlantic railroad the other financial interests made him

CHANGE IN "TAX DAY"

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a director of the American Surety Company, the Industrial Bank, the International Banking Corporation, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Sun Insurance Office of London and Wells Fargo & Co. At the organization of the elevated railroads in New York he was counsel for José F. Navarro.

Col. McCook's greatest prominence before the country came at the beginning of 1867, when ex-President McKinley, forming his Cabinet, Col. McCook was an active Republican. He had never held office, but there were two places among Mr. McKinley's advisers that Col. McCook could have had. New York wanted recognition at that time and to Col. McCook came the offer of becoming either Secretary of the Interior or Attorney-General. He considered for some time and at last decided upon his mind to decline both portfolios.

In 1868 Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio on the floor of the House accused Col. McCook of being counsel for the Cuban Junta. The New York lawyer went to see the Congressman, had it out with him and then issued a statement in which he told about the interview and of how he convinced the Ohio man that the statement had been made without a basis of fact. The statement continued:

"I will say that I have never been retained by the Cuban Junta, although I should not have hesitated to accept a retainer and act professionally for either of them had they requested me to do so. Whatever I have said or done with reference to Cuban affairs has been on my own responsibility, and not by authorization of the Cuban Junta or Cuban republicans. I am not a Cuban, and I have no interest in the success of the people whom I believe to be people fighting for their liberty."

Several years earlier than this Col. McCook was in the eyes of New York at the heresy trial of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Briggs, a professor in the Union Theological Seminary. Col. McCook was then an elder in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he became a member in 1872, and of which Dr. John Hall was the pastor. The task of prosecuting the seminary professor was entrusted to Col. McCook. There was a great deal of feeling about the trial and the place was a delicate one. A newspaper clipping of that day says of Col. McCook's connection with the case:

"It is not an honor coveted by a man to be known as a leader in a heresy trial, but it is an honor when the duty is laid upon a member of the community to do so. Col. McCook showed the slightest temper; not once has he been taken off his guard by Dr. Briggs or his friends. The prosecution was conducted with the case it was believed in some quarters that Princeton University was behind this prosecution. But Col. McCook had no connection with the case. It was because of his wife's family's intimate association with the college in New Jersey that the case was taken up with so much interest. His own interest in the institution added to this."

Col. McCook married Miss Janet Alexander, a daughter of the late Alexander McCook, a member of the law firm to which Col. McCook was attached, on February 17, 1876. Her grandfather was Archibald Alexander of Princeton. The family had a long connection with the most imposing of the buildings on the college campus.

Col. McCook was himself a trustee of Princeton for many years. His first service came at the time when the college was developing into a university. In the last days of ex-President Patton's administration and in the early days of the presidency of Woodrow Wilson, "The law is the profession by which I can make enough money to devote my life to the upbuilding of Princeton," Col. McCook said. "More than one of the sort of a trustee who liked to send the year books of the college and pictures of the campus around to boys who were making up their minds about what place to go to college. More than one of the business or social friend of Col. McCook has been sent on the road to Nassau street, Princeton, N. J., by these reminders. Once a boy or girl going to enter Princeton in a month or so called upon Col. McCook. He had received a personal letter or two which had helped him to make up his mind."

"Now when you get to be a sophomore you can speak to me on the street in Princeton," said Col. McCook, saying good-bye, "but freshman year I'm a bad man to know if the boys in the class don't find it out." Then he explained that it was not a healthy thing for a freshman to have any pull at all, particularly not with a member of the board of trustees.

A few years ago Col. McCook found it necessary to resign as a trustee of the university, but he remained to the end of his life a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary. He gave a great deal of money to Princeton and also to his own alma mater, Kenyon College, of which he has been a trustee for a great many years. He found time very frequently to take little trips out of the city to see how the institution was getting along.

Princeton made him an honorary master of arts in 1873. He received an L. D. from the University of Kansas in 1890 and from Lafayette in 1893. In New York he had been president of the D. K. E. fraternity alumni association and of the Phi Beta Kappa association. He was president of the Ohio Society from 1903 to 1908 and was influential in getting speakers of eminence at its dinners.

Col. McCook's home in New York was at 10 West Fifty-fourth street. Among the clubs of which he was a member are the Metropolitan, Union, Union League, University, D. K. E., Princeton, Harvard, Lawyers, New York Athletic and the Riding Club. He was also a member of the Bar Association of New York, the Downtown Association, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

His last administration, said Charles B. Alexander yesterday, "Col. McCook was the confidential diplomatic agent of the United States. He was entrusted with many missions of extreme delicacy and reported directly to the Secretary of State and to the President."

At the accession of the present Czar of Russia in 1894 Col. McCook and his brother, Alexander McDowell McCook, were the military representatives of this country by an act of Congress.

The Mikado of Japan conferred upon him five years ago the Order of the Rising Sun.

150,000 BARRELS OF OIL GONE.

Three Great Tanks Destroyed by Fire at Tampico, Mexico.

TAMPIO, MEXICO, Sept. 17.—The Huastec Petroleum Company, composed of E. L. Doherty of Los Angeles, Cal., and J. L. Doherty of New York, has lost three large tanks of oil, aggregating about 150,000 barrels, by fire during the last few days. The fire was caused by lightning.

EX-SENATOR T. H. CARTER DEAD

EXPIRES SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON.

Represented Montana in the Senate for Twelve Years—Born in Ohio. He Went to Iowa, Where He Studied Law, and Later to Montana With His Books.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Thomas H. Carter, twice a Senator from the State of Montana and a prominent and picturesque figure in national politics, died suddenly at his residence, 1628 Sixteenth street N. W., shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. The news of his death did not become public until to-day and was a distinct shock to official and political circles. Then it was learned that Mr. Carter had been seriously ill for at least a week before his death and a physician had been constantly on call in the Carter home. Mr. Carter's death was due to impaired heart action, first observed about six months ago. The immediate cause of death was infarction of the lungs due to irregular heart action, which had resulted in a blood clot in the vessel that supplied the lungs.

The patient's lungs gradually filled with blood and breathing became impossible. The condition of the distinguished patient was not alarming at midnight when the attending physician, Dr. Henry P. Parker, made his last visit to the bedside. At 3 o'clock this morning the nurse aroused the physician with the information that Mr. Carter was in great distress and unable to breathe. He expired shortly after the physician arrived at the bedside.

So carefully was the news of Mr. Carter's serious illness and death guarded by the family that the officers of the International Waterways Commission, of which he was a member, did not know he was dead or even that he was dangerously ill until they read the formal announcement in a Sunday afternoon newspaper. Mrs. Carter and the two sons of the former Senator were at the bedside when the end came.

The funeral arrangements are not yet complete in every detail, but the services will take place at St. Paul's Catholic Church on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and the burial, which will be private, will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington. The Rev. Father Foley, from the cathedral in Baltimore, came to Washington immediately on hearing the news of Mr. Carter's death. He has long been a close friend of the family and is assisting Mrs. Carter in the arrangements for the funeral. It is probable that Cardinal Gibbons, who was a close friend of Senator Carter, or Archbishop Ireland will officiate.

The following will be the honorary pallbearers: Chief Justice White, Associate Justice McKenna, James A. Tawney of Minnesota, Frank S. Streeter of New Hampshire, Senator W. M. Crane of Massachusetts, Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut, Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, ex-Senator W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Hannis Taylor and Attorney-General A. G. Gayton of Montana.

The shock produced by the news of Senator Carter's death was all the greater because his friends remembered him as the very picture of physical vigor and good health. He had a ruddy complexion, a quick springy step, and a graceful bearing. He was a man of great energy and had never complained of illness. This was his condition when his term closed in the Senate last March. But he had been working very hard since that time and was a victim of the regular session he received the first intimations of impaired heart action and after an examination by physicians he was directed to rest. The Senator had smoked a great deal, in fact had been addicted to the habit from his youth. But under the orders of his doctor he gave up tobacco entirely and never resumed the use of it.

Mr. Carter's family went away early in the spring to the coast of Maine, where he expected to join them later. He had been appointed a member of the United States commission which is part of the British and United States joint high commission to adjust the disputes growing out of the boundary line between the two countries. The commission opened its offices in Washington and Senator Carter was busy arranging the details of getting the work under way. He was chairman of the American commission.

In addition to this labor, which was arduous, he rendered the President very valuable services in connection with the Canadian reciprocity bill. He was a member of the Canadian reciprocity committee which followed the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill. Mr. Carter worked hard collecting information on the tariff and the tariff when the extra session adjourned. He then left for the coast of Maine to join his family. Mr. Carter returned to Washington three weeks ago, apparently in good health and entered energetically upon the work of the International Commission. He had been coming to his offices almost daily until a week ago Saturday, when he seemed to be in better health than he had been for some time. He was taken seriously ill with heart trouble. He recovered from this attack and for a week following he had fever and occasional sinking spells. Last Wednesday he elected Myers, a Democrat, to the Senate. As a result of the consultation assurances were given to Mrs. Carter that her husband would recover. The members of the family were completely overcome by the shock of the sudden death.

The late Senator Carter would have been 57 years old on October 30. He had a most remarkable career and had filled distinguished offices and had an acquaintance in national politics equalled by few men of his prominence. He had been twice a Senator from Montana, once a Representative, was a Delegate from Montana while it was yet a Territory and his political career was very closely identified with the Territory and later with the State. Even when he was out of office he was the strongest individual factor in Republican politics in Montana. If the present Legislature had been Republican he would undoubtedly have succeeded himself. As it was he came very close to overcoming the small Democratic majority in the Legislature and being reelected by the aid of a few Democratic votes.

It is well understood in Washington that Mr. Carter's friends here expected such a result and were greatly surprised when the news came that the Legislature had elected Myers. That afternoon it is said that the election of Myers, which created surprise throughout the State, was decided on suddenly by the Democrats in the Legislature and the movement to reelect Senator Carter.

In addition to the elective offices conferred upon him by the State of Montana, Mr. Carter had received important recognition in national politics, first by his appointment as Commissioner of the General Land Office under President Harrison; later as chairman of the Republican national committee in the campaign of 1892, for which position he won the personal selection of President Harrison; later, after his first term in the Senate and before his election for a second term, he was a member of the national committee on the St. Louis Exposition. He was appointed to that office by President Harrison. His latest recognition was by President Taft, who appointed him a member of the joint high commission to adjust the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Senator Carter's name was quietly

mentioned for membership in President Taft's Cabinet after his retirement from the Senate became a matter of certainty. The result of the election last November was a prominent mention as a possible successor of Secretary Ballinger, and with each recurring rumor of the retirement of Postmaster-General Hitchcock Senator Carter's name came at once to mind as a possible successor because of his conspicuous work on the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and his identity with the postal savings institution.

There is a story in Washington, apparently well authenticated, that President Taft once made a promise to Archbishop Ireland that if an opportunity was afforded him, he would name a distinguished Catholic as a member of his Cabinet. It was the understanding that Archbishop Ireland desired the appointment of Senator Carter. The Senator was always a close friend of the Church and enjoyed the intimate personal friendship of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland and other distinguished ecclesiastics. Both he and Mrs. Carter were very prominent in the Church work in Washington.

Senator Carter was a native of Ohio. He was born in Scioto county, Ohio, but received his education in the common schools in Illinois. Mr. Carter's most conspicuous activity was at the Minnesota convention of 1892, where he had charge of the Harrison forces against Blaine. He went to Minneapolis at the personal request of Stephen B. Elkins. He was a prime mover in the execution of the coup by which the stampede was prevented by assembling all of the Harrison delegates in a hall, calling the roll and when it was discovered that a sufficient number of delegates had been enrolled to nominate Harrison, proclaiming the fact publicly, thus anticipating the balloting in the convention. Senator Carter is said to have originated this plan to head off the Blaine stampede that had been carefully arranged by Senator Clapp and others.

The Senator's most striking performance in Congress was when he talked to death, in a sixteen hour speech, the close of a session of Congress, a river and harbor bill carrying appropriations aggregating \$50,000,000. This was on the night of March 3, 1901. The bill was generally characterized as a "port measure." President McKinley desired it killed. Senator Carter's term expired the following day at noon. He took the floor sixteen hours before the adjournment spoke continuously until Congress expired and the bill failed.

Mr. Carter came into national prominence in 1892 when he was made chairman of President Harrison's Republican national committee and at that time it was written of him "He is a somewhat under-sized Montana man who looks like Uncle Sam just out of a ready made clothing store. He has a stubby white goatee and a wandering right eye. He is a new man from a new State and an altogether different type of man from any of his predecessors in the national committee."

Carter was of Irish ancestry. He was born in Junior Branch, Scioto county, Ohio, in 1854, and received his education in the common schools of Illinois. His people were farmers and young Carter worked with his father in the fields. In 1875 he went to Burlington, Ia., and studied law. From there in 1882 he went to Illinois with his law books and the politicians first recognized him when he was made a Delegate to Congress from Montana, which was then a Territory. When Montana became a State Carter represented it in Congress but was defeated when he ran for reelection. In Congress he was known as a supporter of Speaker Reed, for whom he voted as Speaker. Carter supported the silver bill of 1896 and was a stout advocate of the free coinage of silver.

Despite the description of the man when he first came to the public eye, he was a distinguished debater. "Copper plated English," said his colleagues, "with an Addisonian smack." Senator Carter is survived by his wife, Eliza Helen Carter, whom he married in 1886, and two sons, John G. and Hugh Thompson Carter, both students in the art school of Georgetown University. He was married in 1896 and was at the bedside of the Senator when he died.

REV. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN DEAD

Pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church Dies of Apoplexy.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Henderson Virgin, pastor emeritus of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at Madison avenue and 121st street, who during the twenty-eight years of his pastorate there bore a reputation as one of the eminent orators of the city, died yesterday morning at his home, at 219 Lenox avenue, of apoplexy.

Dr. Virgin's death came as a shock to the members of the church over which he presided for so many years. He had been apparently in the best of health, and although he preached only occasionally he was actively engaged in other church work. He was found barely conscious in bed yesterday morning, and although his son, Dr. Frederick O. Virgin, was called immediately he passed into a coma from which he did not rally.

Dr. Virgin came of old Puritan stock. His parents, Samuel Virgin and Melissa Cobb, were descendants of Englishmen who settled near Plymouth in the seventeenth century. Two of his ancestors as officers fought in the Revolutionary army. Dr. Virgin was born in Carver, Mass., August 25, 1842.

Dr. Virgin began gathering laurels as an orator when he was graduated from the Phillips School in Boston with the first prize for oratory. He entered Harvard as a member of the class of '66, but left before graduation to become principal of the Leominster High School. While the head of the high school he first showed an inclination to enter the church and spoke several times from the pulpits of the town churches.

He very soon entered the Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained October 2, 1868, and received a call to the Broadway Church in Somerville, Mass. Dr. Virgin was forced to resign because of poor health in 1871, and during a visit to England he spent the winter in a Congregational Church. His address so attracted the attention of the members of the church that he was called to the pastorate, and up to the time of his death was a prominent figure in that section of the city in which the church is situated.

Under Dr. Virgin the Pilgrim Church grew rapidly. He started the first Chinese Sunday school in the city and also had a Spanish Sunday school class. Sunday afternoon services in three languages were conducted there. His reputation as a forceful minister crowded the church when our fleet met foreign fleets at home or abroad.

The Secretary said he had noticed many young officers of high rank in the British navy and that he hoped Congress would soon pass a pension bill which would give us younger Admirals and Captains.



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POINTS FROM BRITAIN'S NAVY

MR. MEYER SAYS THEY DO SOME THINGS BETTER THAN WE.

Humaner and Wiser in Their Discipline for Deserters, Which He Will Try to Establish Here—Younger Admirals and Captains—Too Many Navy Rats Here

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, who landed yesterday from the Cunarder Lusitania, returns much impressed by British naval plants and British naval methods. He was treated with cordiality and courtesy by the British Admiralty and facilities were given to him for examining navy yards and private shipbuilding establishments. Secretary Meyer said:

"I visited two of the largest Government navy yards, three shipbuilding plants on the Clyde near Glasgow and the Vickers yards at Barrow. There was a willingness everywhere to furnish information. I had conferences at the Admiralty in London with leading officials on matters of administration and the relations of the Admiralty with the fleets. I was attracted by the success in the Admiralty and the British navy generally in abbreviating and simplifying correspondence, and I shall continue my previous efforts in that direction in our service."

"I found much to learn from the more humane way desertion and leave breaking are handled and punished in England. I visited the navy detention barracks at Chatham and the army detention barracks at Aldershot. It is at these barracks and similar ones that men are punished for offenses against discipline by continued occupation at drill and useful work the whole of each day. The punishment periods are short, but a man so punished never wants to go back to it, he is kept so busy. No prison garb is worn, and though the men are confined in separate rooms there is an absence of the brutalizing influence of a prison."

"I shall make an effort to establish the detention system as far as possible on these lines in the American navy. A start has been made in this direction but much remains to be accomplished and some legislation along more humane lines will be necessary. I believe the Congress will be ready to take the necessary steps."

"They are building in England and other countries large fast armored cruisers of 27,000 tons and with a speed of 28 knots with the navy detention barracks at Chatham and the army detention barracks at Aldershot. It is at these barracks and similar ones that men are punished for offenses against discipline by continued occupation at drill and useful work the whole of each day. The punishment periods are short, but a man so punished never wants to go back to it, he is kept so busy. No prison garb is worn, and though the men are confined in separate rooms there is an absence of the brutalizing influence of a prison."

"My observations lead me to believe that we can do all necessary work for the navy in a less number of navy yards than we have at present. That section of greater economy and efficiency. In studying the organization of the British and other leading fleets I noted that all had the proper number of Admirals of suitable rank, while in our country we have nothing but Rear Admirals. I believe we should have at least Vice-Admirals, if only to secure for the country proper recognition when our fleet met foreign fleets at home or abroad."

HEART SHIFTED TO LEFT SIDE.

Boy Leaves a Montclair Hospital After Case of Delicate Treatment.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 17.—Harry Stevens of Bloomfield, has been discharged from the Mountsinclair Hospital here in a perfectly normal condition after being treated for having his heart on the wrong side. The boy was admitted to the Mountsinclair Hospital about three weeks ago after the discovery was made that his heart was on the right side of his body, and his case attracted much attention. It was feared that the transfer of the organ could not be accomplished successfully, but by a delicate course of treatment the heart was gradually shifted back to its proper position.

The physicians have advised that the boy be kept under observation and that he be not allowed to indulge in too strenuous exercise until he regains his full strength after his remarkable experience.

TAMMANY ORATOR DEAD.

Benjamin T. Mahler a Convert to Catholicism in Last Hours.

Benjamin T. Mahler, a mechanical engineer and one of Tammany Hall's better known campaign speakers, died last night in Harlem Hospital of heart trouble. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Mahler was taken to the hospital at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Soon after his arrival at the hospital he asked that a priest be sent for.

When Father Walsh of the Church of St. Mark the Evangelist at 138th street and Lenox avenue came Mr. Mahler told him that although he was not a Catholic he always had leaned toward that Church and asked that he be admitted to the Church before he died. Father Walsh baptized him and after receiving him into the faith administered the last rites. Father Walsh remained with him until death claimed the convert.

Mr. Mahler spoke for William J. Wright, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly district, two weeks ago. At 9 o'clock last night Mr. Wright received a telephone message from the hospital saying that Mr. Mahler had asked to see him. The leader got to the hospital at about 8:45 o'clock.

Mr. Mahler was then unconscious. Mr. Wright and Assistant Corporation Counsel Isaac Phillips, who also had been sent for, remained with Mr. Mahler until he died at 10:20 o'clock.

Mr. Mahler was unmarried. He lived

at 227 West 129th street. At his request he will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Some one called up Coroner Feinberg late last night and suggested that he hold an inquest. As a consequence the Coroner ordered an autopsy to be performed this morning.

Obituary Notes.

Luke McHenry, Clerk of the Assembly, died at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium yesterday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock. The cause of death was Bright's disease. Mr. McHenry had been confined at the sanitarium for eight weeks. When the Legislature took a recess in July Mr. McHenry was complaining and he left his home at Clifton Springs. He grew no better under the care of physicians and his condition developed into heart failure of the arteries. Mr. McHenry was publisher of the Madison County Times at Chattanooga and the Oneida Democrat at Oneida, Madison county, both Democratic papers. He was born in Mechanicstown, N. Y., forty-nine years ago and located at Chattanooga in 1887, when he bought the Madison County Times. He had been prominent in Democratic politics since, as well as in the New York Press Association and the Democratic Editorial Association.

Joseph Grose died yesterday at his country home in Quogue, L. I., after an illness of four weeks. He was 61 years old. He was an early part of the summer and became ill upon his return, going to Quogue for a rest. He was 30 years old and was one of the largest woolen and silk importers in this city. His town house was at 261 West Twenty-third street. He leaves four children and three daughters. They are Walter, Howard, Ronald and Douglas Grose. Mrs. Grose is Mrs. Katharine Robbin and Miss Josephine Grose.

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